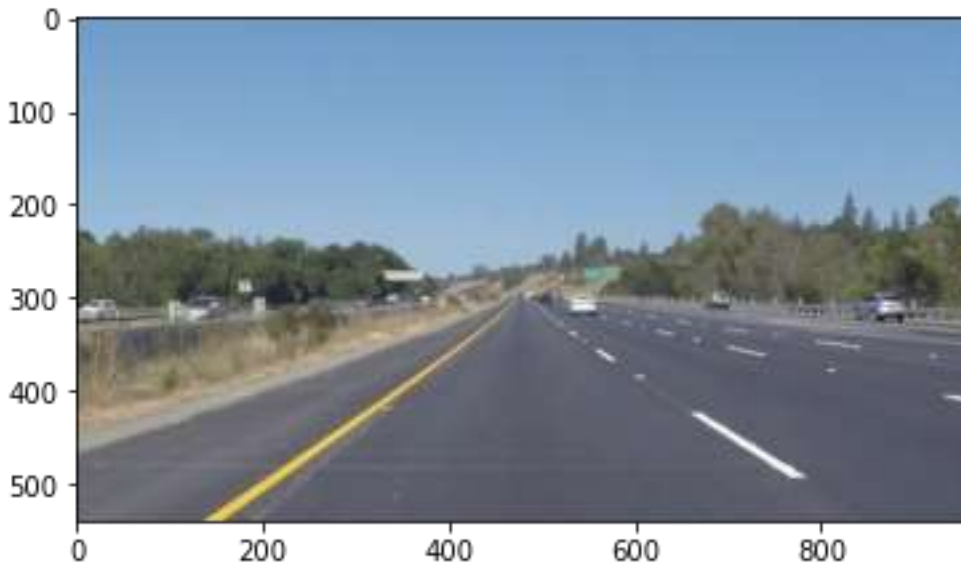


## Reflection

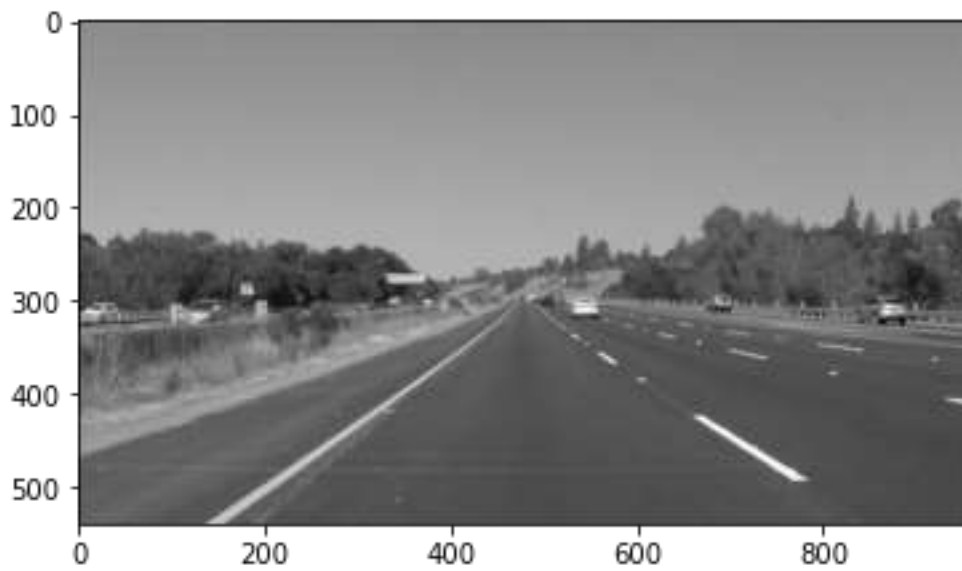
**Describe your pipeline. As part of the description, explain how you modified the `draw_lines()` function.**

Given Image:

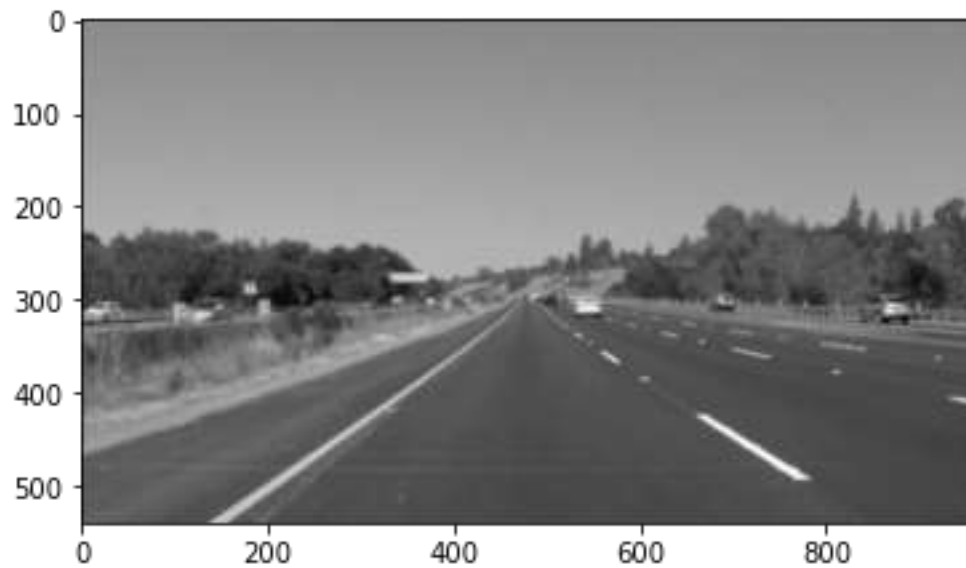


My pipeline consisted of the following steps:

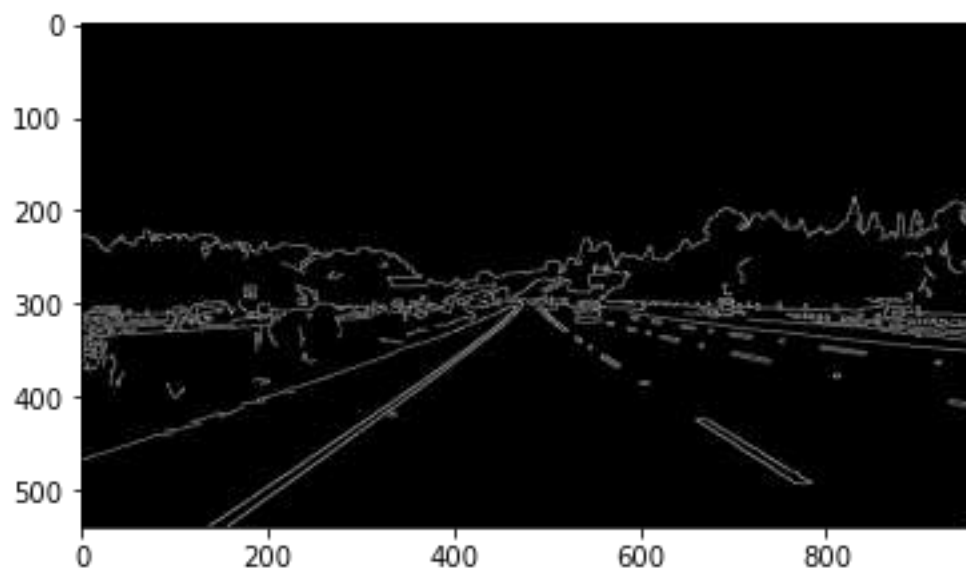
- i. Convert the given image into grayscale using the 'grayscale' function



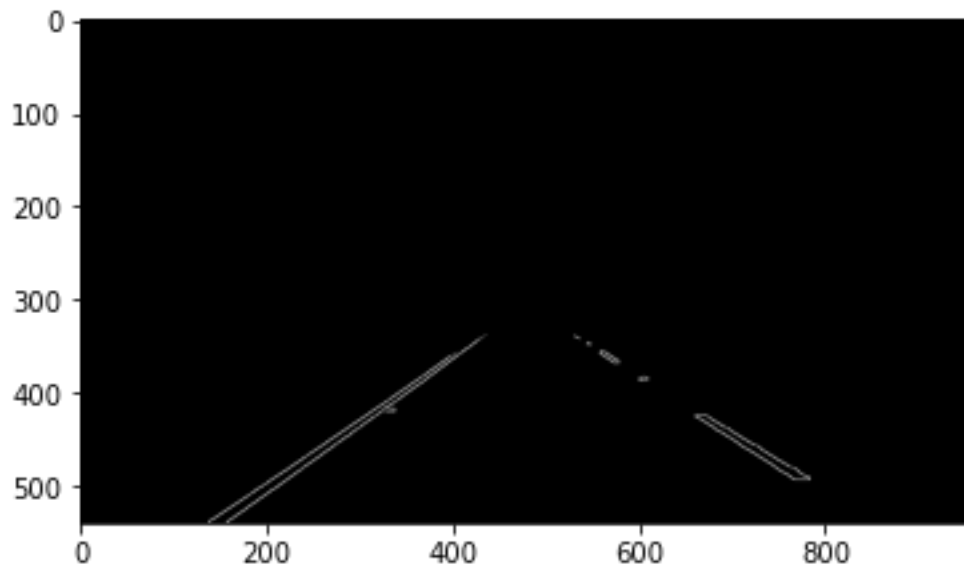
- ii. Choose a kernel size and filter the gray image using the 'gaussian\_blur' function
  - a. Parameters: 'kernel\_size'



- iii. Transform the filtered image into a line image using the 'canny' edge function. Canny edge method identifies huge differential change in pixel value to identify lines separating different objects in an image
  - a. Parameters: 'low\_threshold' and 'high\_threshold' for the differential to identify an edge

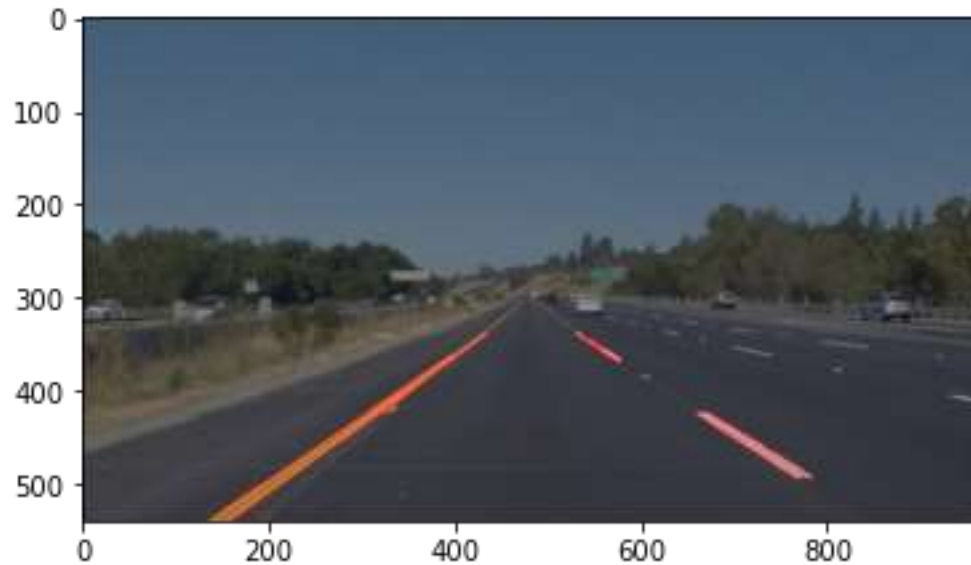


- iv. The canny image was masked to carry over feature lines present in our area of interest and thus ignore everything else



- v. The canny image is transformed using Hough transformation which outputs the end points of all the important lines
  - a. Parameters: 'rho' is the distance of the grid in Hough space, 'theta' is the angular resolution, 'threshold' is the min number of intersections required for a line to be selected, 'min\_line\_length' is the minimum length of the line to make the cut

and 'min\_line\_gap' is the maximum distance between segments which will be allowed to be connected.



vi. Finally, the draw\_lines() was edited to give a single straight line for each side



## Draw\_lines()

These are the following steps/changes made to draw\_lines():

- i. Slope for each set of coordinates was calculated
- ii. All lines were separated to belong to the left-side or right-side based on the slope. Similarly, the coordinates were also grouped based on the slope

- iii. Average slope calculated for both sides
- iv. Average intercept calculated for each side using the equation  $y = mx + c$  for each point
- v. Max and min y-coordinate value for the area of interest were used to identify the corresponding x-coordinates for the start and the end of line using the mean slope and intercept calculated above
- vi. These coordinates were used to plot the required line with cv2.line function

## **2. Identify potential shortcomings with your current pipeline**

One potential shortcoming would be what would happen the

- vii. When lane would change abruptly
- viii. When turning as the lanes will appear more like curves instead of straight lines
- ix. When the orientation of the camera is changed
- x. When the vehicle in front is very close to our vehicle

## **3. Suggest possible improvements to your pipeline**

Possible improvements:

- i. Merge the lines identified instead of just extrapolating
- ii. Use a regression method to identify lines and let the algorithm identify the degree of these lines instead of assuming  $y = mx + c$
- iii. Masking can be based on regions containing only long lines
- iv. Masking can help get rid of a very close vehicle from the canny image